

THE ADVOCATE AND THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

There recently appeared in the St. Louis Christian Advocate, which is endorsed and supported by the three Conferences of Missouri Methodism, a letter endorsing Fred D. Gardner, candidate for Governor, with an editorial note suggesting that the publication was in the interest of "the great cause of temperance." This letter has since been made into a circular and is being used for political purposes all over the State. The Anti-Saloon League, which is also endorsed and supported by the three Conferences of Missouri Methodism, is opposing the candidacy of Col. Gardner on moral grounds, acting thus under instructions from its governing body, composed of the representatives of the various religious denominations. Thus the Methodists of Missouri are in the situation of having one of their institutions opposing a candidate for moral reasons, while the same candidate is flooding the State with an article from another of their institutions in his support. It seems to indicate a division of influence, and in order to clarify the situation the undersigned ministers of Missouri Methodism request the Advocate to publish at once, in a space as prominent as that given to the article above referred to, this statement.

I. The Anti-Saloon League is our accepted leader in public matters of a moral nature, particularly in the matter of temperance reform. It is governed by the churches, we believe it to be trustworthy, and it has facilities for gathering adequate information. We feel that our people should follow its leadership, that none of our institutions should oppose it save on grounds of absolute knowledge, and that nothing should be thrown in its way to disrupt its forces and hamper its influence.

II. After investigation, we are convinced that the position taken by the Anti-Saloon League relative to the candidacy of Col. Gardner is well taken and should be sustained. Not only has he declared his opposition to the program of the organized and united temperance forces of the State, but he is supported by most of the politicians, publications and influences which have always been subservient to the liquor interests and which advocate the vicious policy of "a wide open town" in St. Louis. It is a further fact proven and confessed, that this candidate has encouraged the drinking habit and the liquor business by engaging in the greivous practice of shipping whiskey into "wet" and "dry" territory alike by packing demijohns and cunningly devised bootlegger's canes with coffins shipped by the company of which he is the head and owner. Signed statements from reputable business men who actually received the whiskey, as well as one of the demijohns and bootlegger's canes, both of which bear the name of Colonel Gardner and which were filled with whiskey when shipped by him are now in the possession of one of the undersigned and have been seen by others. These statements and exhibits fully establish the truthfulness of the charge that he has thus encouraged the drinking habit and liquor traffic.

If these facts had been known at the time, we are quite sure that the Advocate would not have published the endorsement referred to above herein. And inasmuch as they are known now, and known to an absolute certainty, we consider that they unfit the candidate to occupy an executive office having to do with the enactment and enforcement of temperance legislation. And we earnestly request the publication of this statement in justice to the Anti-Saloon League and for the information of our people.

REV. W. M. RADER, Jefferson City.
REV. O. M. RICKMAN, Marshall.
REV. S. W. HAYNE, Mexico.
REV. L. F. SHOOK, Independence.
REV. J. C. HANDY, Cape Girardeau.
REV. W. A. HUMPHREYS, Dexter.
REV. E. H. OREAR, Caruthersville.
REV. O. H. DUGGINS, Farmington.
REV. CLARENCE BURTON, Sikeston.
REV. J. W. HAM, Desloge.
REV. M. H. MARKLEY, Flat River.
REV. R. E. FOARD, Festus.
REV. J. T. SELF, Potosi.
REV. A. D. RANKIN, Farma.
—St. Louis Christian Advocate. (adv.)

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

The tax books of the City of Farmington are in the hands of the Collector, Mr. Boyd. While our people are not compelled to pay their taxes till later, yet the Board of Aldermen requests that the city taxes be paid now so as to enable the city to meet current bills. At this time of the year the city finances run low and all the co-operation from the citizens in helping to keep some money in the treasury will be duly appreciated by the city officers, and their duties will thereby be rendered easier to perform. Please see Mr. A. C. Boyd today, if possible.

PATENTS

trade marks and copyrights obtained or in process of obtaining, for **FREE** SEARCH and report on patentability. **Write today.**
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PATENT LAWYERS,
303 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

NOVELTY COMPANY IN RICH PROGRAM

The Grace Callahan Company at Chautauqua to Furnish Two Prelude Concerts.

CLEVER AND VERSATILE.

Grace Callahan, Long Time Star of Chautauqua Platform, One of the Cleverest Novelty Musicians in America Today.

Grace Callahan, whose name the company bears, is seasoned to the platform by years of successful engagements. She is a highly proficient performer on the cornet, the saxophone, Indian flute and the bassoon. She is one of the three women of the United States able to play this peculiar and novel instrument.

If we were to look the wide world over we would not know where to find three persons of more versatile musical gifts than the three that make up



GRACE CALLAHAN.

the splendid entertainment company known as the Grace Callahan Players. Achille Brugers is a Belgian who came to America about five years ago. He is an accomplished pianist, a fine singer and does some very clever novelty work on the accordion. Carl Bates is a capital entertainer, handling flute, saxophone and banjo and as an over-flow measure singing and reading delightfully.

One can readily imagine the lively character of a musical entertainment by this talented trio of players. It has great variety, sufficient novelty and surprises from the very start. You will surely enjoy the Novelty Players.

A CHEEROLOGUE FOR SUMMER TIME

Thornton A. Mills, son of the celebrated evangelist B. Fay Mills and pastor of a great church at Battle Creek, Mich., is the man who comes to Chautauqua with a cheerologue.

Somebody asks, "What is a cheerologue?" Well, it is such an address as leaves the listener in an improved frame of mind. It induces hope, inspires courage and takes the sting out of work.

Thornton A. Mills is a thorough going advocate. He uses both the sub-



THORNTON A. MILLS.

marine and the dirigible in scouting about his subject. And then he plunges across the open fields of human endeavor with the force of a cavalry regiment.

He is a clear thinker and a pleasing orator. Your mind whirls along with his in through myriad contemplations and is pleasantly and profitably impressed at every point. After he has gone the influence remains.

Your work will seem easier after you have heard Mills. You will feel more at peace with yourself and with the world. And if your prospects for real success in life are not greatly improved you certainly are a peculiar kind of person.

INTELLIGENT CONDUCT OF PUBLIC INDUSTRY

Thousands of Dollars Saved Annually by Introduction of Modern Methods in P. O. Department

Believing that the people generally are deeply interested and will appreciate information relative to any noteworthy postal achievement intended to promote their welfare, the Postal Department has prepared the following bulletin for the information of the public, which contains much valuable information:

The interest of people in public affairs is considerably heightened when they learn that the revenues of the government are wisely and judiciously managed. A statement of economical expenditure which is susceptible of proof will always attract attention and please the thoughtful reader.

Among the varied industrial enterprises of the Post Office Department in Washington is an establishment devoted entirely to the manufacture of mail locks and the bag attachments used in mail transportation. When this administration came into power, the department sorely needed an improved type of mail lock. The shop was immediately reorganized, placed on a business basis, and its activities enlarged so as to meet this imperative demand. Within a very short time a new and greatly improved lock had been devised and its production begun.

The lock in use weighed 5 1/2 ounces; the new one weighs 2 4/5 ounces. As 430,000 of this new product have been put into the service, the difference in weight (the Government paying as much for the weight of equipment as it does for the mail itself) can be easily calculated. The locks replaced by this new and better style cost 21 cents each to make; those now being manufactured cost 8 1/2 cents, direct and indirect charges considered, the saving thus shown on original cost of production to date amounting to \$53,750. Of the old style, 36,000 were annually returned for repair at a cost of about 9 cents each. Of the new style, out of the great number sent into the service, but 906 have been returned, and as these new style locks can be repaired at a cost of 3 cents each, the annual saving on this item will amount to over \$2,100.

The Department has in this administration encouraged its employees to give their best service to the government and many instances have recently come to notice wherein the Department has greatly profited by this wise public policy. In the lock shop a recent achievement in this direction is an improved cord fastener, the work of three of its employees, for use on bags; also one designed for locking large quantities of parcel post material, which has heretofore been without this protection. It can be made at a very low price, requiring less material and a fewer number of operations. The significant part of this lies in the great number required for the service, between three and four millions, the output being 500,000 annually. As the cost has been reduced by the new method from 4 1/2 to 3 cents each, it will be seen what a splendid showing this makes for administrative economy.

Another valuable improvement has been the perfecting locking cord fas-

teners designed for use on tie sacks, something which the Department for years has needed and vainly endeavored to accomplish. This device will be of great value to the postal service at large by increasing the capacity and efficiency of mail bags to a degree difficult to estimate. The modern system of business methods and the proper encouragement of employees to take an active and earnest interest in their work, both of which desirable features this administration of the Department has favored and put into practice, is responsible for the many improvements made and the advantages gained.

Active experiments are constantly being made for the betterment of the service. For many years a tremendous expense has been the labeling of the immense quantity of mail bags in use. The form of label used in the past and still used by clerks all over the country is the doubling and refolding of what is known as a "facing slip." The preparation of these labels by the thousands has been and is an expensive proposition, yet there appears to have been no effort on the part of previous administrations to progress from the old method. Under present direction a perforated label in sheets and runs has been designed which is practically ready for use when furnished to employees. Every postal clerk in the country and thousands of post office employees will find this new method of great advantage and it will result in a large economy in the service.

There have also been some other notable improvements made, viz., the substitution of steel where brass was formerly used, at a very considerable lessening of expense; a device for fastening foreign mail pouches, doing away with the old-fashioned method of string and seal; a scheme for saving time by means of a simple holder which permits free and easy use without waste, and a flexible stamp design, for which the contract price was 34 cents, but which will now be made at a cost of but 8 cents. A mechanical pick-up or facing table and stacking letters in first-class post-offices has also been developed and will soon be perfected. This device is considered superior to those now in use and costs less than one-third as much to manufacture. Those at present in use cost approximately \$1,500.

It will thus be seen that the activities of the Post Office Department have been centered along lines which will not only produce large economies to the people of the country, but will also prove a great convenience to those in the service. During the past three years two objects have been kept constantly in view, viz., saving the public money wherever possible and serving the people to the fullest extent. There was room for great improvement and there has been much accomplished. It is but common justice to award due credit to these administrative reforms to the Fourth Assistant Post Master General, in whose bureau these measures of economy were developed and who has so faithfully devoted his time to that purpose.

vides for a tariff commission. It's another piece of high-class, progressive legislation for which the Wilson administration has become famous, and without a parallel in the history of the country.

John Swanger has been quoted in the Globe-Democrat several times recently as having said in St. Louis speeches that he was opposed to State wide prohibition and had not promised Shupp and Jones, of the Anti-Saloon League, to sign a State-wide bill. Swanger is evidently bidding for brewery supports, but this doesn't prevent Shupp and Jones from supporting pussy-foot John for Governor. The temperance people of this State have noted this, therefore the Shupp and Jones advice as to the Governorship will be rejected.

The treasury surplus for the year ending July 1, 1916, reached the magnificent sum of \$177,000,000. There was a big increase in the income tax, every cent of which was paid by those able to bear it without feeling the burden. As Hughes opposed the income tax amendment, he would repeal this tax and place the burden on the masses—those least able to bear it. A vote for Hughes is a vote to do that thing. This alone justifies his defeat in November.

Some Republican leaders are saying that Hughes wrote the Supreme Court opinion upholding the Missouri 2-cent rate law, and pointing to that as evidence that he is progressive. This is all knocked cold by the fact that while Governor of New York he vetoed a 2-cent rate bill passed by the Legislature.

As Judge, he was bound to decide the Missouri 2-cent rate case "according to the law and evidence." The evidence on a test showed that Missouri railroads were making money under a 2-cent rate law. As a Judge, he was bound by that showing. Had he been Governor of Missouri at the time the law was passed, he would have vetoed the bill. A Governor, or President, in passing on a bill, is controlled by his own opinions and policies as to the subject covered by the measure. Measured by what he did as Governor on the 2-cent rate bill, the income tax amendment and the election of United States Senators by the people, Hughes is almost as progressive as one William Howard Taft.

The latest hyphenate is the Moose-Elephant.

Opening of Normal School at Cape Girardeau Sept. 11, 1916

The Normal School is the one great college of Southeast Missouri, enrolling last year 1,444 students. It offers the following courses:

1. Four-year college courses leading to the Normal diploma and college degrees.
2. Three-year college course, leading to the Normal diploma, a life state certificate.
3. Two-year college course, leading to the Normal diploma, a life state certificate.
4. One-year college course, leading to the elementary professional certificate.
4. Four-year high school course, leading to the rural school certificate and college entrance.

The Normal School is a college and technical school and offers the most thorough education in the arts and sciences and in Agriculture, Home Economics, Manual Training and Music.

For catalog and further information address

W. S. DEARMONT, PRESIDENT, CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI.

HOLMES GETS JUDGMENT

Following is a decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the case of Holmes et al. vs. Crane et al., by Justice Erlanger:

Holmes et al. vs. Crane et al.—The plaintiffs, stockholders of the defendant St. Joseph Lead Company, have brought this action for an accounting and to recover for alleged negligence and unlawful acts of certain individuals, who were directors, whereby the assets of the corporation were wasted. Among the defendants are executors of Dwight A. Jones, deceased, one of the individuals whose acts are made the basis of the action, and a demurrer has been interposed in their behalf upon the ground that the court has no jurisdiction of these defendants or of the subject of the action; that there is a defect of parties in the omission to join all the directors of the defendant corporation and other individuals and the directors of the defendant corporation and other individuals and the directors of other corporations referred to in the complaint as participating in the alleged negligent or unlawful acts; that two of the directors, the defendants Crane and Camp, are improperly joined with the demurrants; that the complaint is insufficient in substance, and that there is an improper uniting of causes of action. The facts set forth in the complaint appear to be quite sufficient for a case against the defendant, Dwight A. Jones, under section 91-a of the General Corporation Law. While his actual receipt of moneys belonging to the corporation is not alleged, an "accounting" is none the less a remedy available to the plaintiffs for the loss occasioned to the corporation by the negligent or unlawful acts. The form of action is directly authorized for this purpose by the statute, and the plaintiffs were under no obligation to join all the parties who might be similarly charged with the acts in question. The series of transactions alleged is properly to be viewed as presenting a single cause of action within the statute, not as a case for separate wrongful acts, and the identity of participation by all the directors who are joined is set forth in such manner as to indicate a single scheme, for the results of which they may be sued together, in this comprehensive form of action, although their actual periods of service as directors may not have been cotemporaneous. This cause of action survived against the personal representatives of the deceased director (Decedent Estates Law, sec. 120), and there can be no question that the court has jurisdiction of the subject of an action brought under section 91-a of the General Corporation Law in the right of a domestic corporation, duly joined.

The court has jurisdiction of these defendants, although they are foreign executors (C. C. P., sec. 1836-a; Provost vs. Int. Giant & Co., 152 App. Div., 83, 208 N. Y., 635), it appearing from the allegations that the provisions of the Code, and referred to in section 1936-a, were reenacted in the form of section 45 of the Decedent Estates Law, and were saved from the repeal of section 2704 by section 95 of the General Construction Law. If, as the demurrants contend, a loss to the corporation is not demonstrated with exactness, it is none the less apparent that the funds of the corporation were employed contrary to law (Stock Corporation Law, sec. 52), and under circumstances which called upon the directors for an explanation (Sage vs. Culver, 147 N. Y., 241), but,

as I read the complaint, an actual loss is fully indicated by the ultimate facts alleged, and the plaintiffs were not to be required to plead their evidence. In my opinion the complaint is not open to any of the grounds of objection taken by this demurrer, as I have noted, and the plaintiffs' motion for judgment is therefore granted, with leave to defendants to plead over on payment of costs before notice of trial and motion costs within twenty days. Defendants' motion for judgment denied. Submit orders on two days' notice of settlement, on June 29th.

Biliousness and Stomach Trouble
"Two years ago I suffered from frequent attacks of stomach trouble and biliousness," writes Miss Emma Verbyke, Lima, Ohio. "I could eat very little food that agreed with me and I became so dizzy and sick at my stomach at times that I had to take hold of something to keep from falling. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets advertised I decided to try them. I improved rapidly." Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

Fashion note: Sombre hues will predominate in Republican circles in the late fall.

"Married Guardsmen may be Excused"—headline. We thought the object all along was to get experienced fighters.

SHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION

Eliza Morris and Sarah E. Nations, Plaintiffs, vs. Martha V. Cunningham, Frank Cunningham, Mattie McHenry, Maude Highley, Edith Hall, Claude Cunningham, Hardy Cunningham, Marvin Cunningham and William Cunningham, Defendants.

DECREE IN PARTITION.
In obedience to an order of decree of partition made by the Circuit Court of St. Francois County, Missouri, in the above entitled cause, at the May, 1916, term of said Court, on Wednesday, May 24, 1916, the same being the fifteenth day of said May term, I, the undersigned Sheriff of said St. Francois County, will, on

Tuesday, August 8, 1916, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Farmington, in said St. Francois County, Missouri, and during the session of the County Court of said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the purposes of partition, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of St. Francois and State of Missouri, to-wit:

All that part of Survey No. 3062, township 37 north, range 6 east, described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the original Joseph B. Pinkston tract, running thence north seven degrees east 12.69 chains to a stake; thence south 83 degrees east 27.86 chains to a stake; thence south seven degrees west 12.61 chains to a stake; thence north 83 degrees west 27.86 chains to the beginning, containing 35.25 acres.

Terms of Sale.—The sum of \$31-1-3 per cent to be paid in cash and the balance within one year, and to be secured by note and deed of trust on said property, said note to bear 6 per cent interest from date.

J. C. WILLIAMS, Sheriff,
St. Francois County, Mo.
First insertion July 14.

TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY

We are offering

THE FOLLOWING REDUCTIONS

- On all Straw Hats, 30 per cent off.
- On all Men's and Ladies' Low Cut Shoes, 20 per cent off.
- On all Ladies' White Waists, 25 per cent off.
- On all Men's Summer-Weight Suits, 25 per cent off.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE FOR CASH ONLY.

Farmington Mercantile Co.